THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Hindoo Patriot Newspaper and Press have this day appointed Babu Radhacharan Pal, son of the late Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, Bahadur C. I. E., of No. 108 Baranossy Ghose's Street, Manager of the Hindoo Patriot Press, and authorised him to sign all bills and to grant receipts under his signature as Manager for all sums remitted to him. Mufussil subscribers are requested to remit their subscriptions to him.

With the consent and by desire of the Trustees.

RAJENDRALALA MITRA.
One of the Trustees.

Calcutta, September 20th, 1884.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

WE HAVE been requested to announce that Mr. A. Borroah, Collector of Noakhali, is compiling a Dictionary of the Bengally Language as spoken in different parts of the country, and with a view to ensure efficiency and success, has circulated a set of questions among official and non-official gentlemen. Besides publicly acknowledging the services of his contributors, he would distribute 60 copies of his Dictionary among them. The book will be dedicated to Sir Ashley Eden.

PUBLIC attention in Ceylon is being drawn to a case instituted by the Crown against a European planter, named Hay for manslaughter, he being charged with having given orders to his watchman to shoot anyone found robbing the estate at night, and the said watchman, acting on such orders, had fired at a native who was in the act of stealing cardamoms, causing his death. The watchman, it appears, was tried for the offence last March, and sentenced to 24 hours' imprisonment, and now the Superintendent is indicted for being 'a accessory to manslaughter." The trial is to take place this month. Why was the watchman so lightly amerced? Are we to suppose that the Penal Code of Ceylon differs from our Act XLV of 1860? or is it because that he was a *Shahib's* watchman and could therefore do with impunity what the Shahib thought he had the power to do? Anyhow the planters of Ceylon are evidently taking a leaf out of the books of their Northern friends.

SIR Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and Mr Justice Kemball have disposed of a matter in which the City Municipality of Puna appealed against the decree of Mr. G. G. Phatak, first-class Subordinate Judge, in a case in which it was held that the Municipality had illegally introduced certain octroi duties. The new tariff of rates was heavier than the previous ones and was introduced by the appellants without their going through the procedure prescribed by the Bombay Municipal Act VI of 1873, section 21. Their lordships observed that the tax-payers' objections to the imposition of the new rates of octroi duty ought to have been considered by the general body of Municipal Commissioners. The report made by the Chairman alone to the president of the municipal committee, and forwarded by him to the Governor in Council, was not a sufficient compliance with the Act; and the sanction given by the Commissioners, C. D., to the imposition of the enhanced rates, was invalid. The Subordinate Judge's decree was accordingly confirmed with costs. So the Chairman thought, as most Municipal Chairmen on this side of India think, the Municipal Corporation was all himself and nothing more—it is I, *l'Empire c'est moi.* We wonder if the appeal was laid at the discretion of the Chairman only. If so and most probably it was so, the costs of the appeal should be paid out of the private purse of that officer. In Calcutta we remember, several cases in which law courts were resorted to by the Chairman of the Corporation; had he been only once made to pay the costs a good deal of high-handedness and oppression would be put down. With many men in power the doctrine is that of Major Ramsay of Nuddea clapping notoriety—send the boys up, and, if the law fails to touch them, they shall be *hairaned* and *pereshanned* for a month.

THE ENGLISHMAN has never let slip an opportunity of accusing the native press of irreverence and grossness and disloyalty and has uniformly preached the propriety of 'gagging' it. In its issue of the 15th instant, it has gone a step further, and said: "Nothing less than a severe example will teach native editors manners, and show them that abuse of privilege cannot be tolerated. The laws which regulate the action of the press are by no means strict, and very wide liberty is allowed for fair discussion on public men, as far as their public acts are concerned. But there are limits which should not be allowed to be overstepped, and that limit has been reached when systematic abuse takes the place of argument, and hostile comment that of fair criticism." We are sorry to find our contemporary willing to hang, draw and quarter the native press for making criticisms which seem distasteful to him. But may we remind him of the position he took up during the unfortunate Ilbert Bill? Did he not say more things and show worse passion and spite against the Supreme Government than the pigeon-livered native press could have ever dreamt of? To what punishment does he think, he had made himself liable, supposing a free expression of one's opinion were punishable? The natives are fallen on bad times, and it is no wonder that what's a virtue in the Englishman will be reckoned a vice in the nigger. It has gone further still, and devised a scheme of publishing, in the form of disjointed extracts, every angry or imprudent passage that he can cull from some 250 native papers, the good things said being invariably left out. It is hoped that doling out in large masses this [illegible] essence of bad language it will produce [illegible] of feeling among the better classes [illegible] men, and bring on a second edition [illegible] Act. By the way, are the extracts [illegible] at its cost, or communicated to it from the Bengal Office? There is an establishment there, kept up specially for preparing extracts from native papers, and these when printed are sent to the highest officers of Government for their edification; and one may fancy—only fancy—that since the *Englishman* is now one of the highest officers—though ungazetted and red-tapically unrecognised—it gets its copy along with others, and makes a merit of it for the glorification of Atkins and Co.

TUESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

IT IS rumoured that Austria has joined Germany in pressing the English Government for a reply as to when the Alexandrian indemnities are likely to be paid. Now here is the thin end of the wedge.

PRINCE ALBERT Victor, the son of the Prince of Wales, having completed his German studies at Heidelberg, returns to England. What a royal road to knowledge there must be at Heidelberg for royal students!

THE AMIR is said to have issued a proclamation at Candahar that Englishmen are going to travel through Afghanistan. Whoever shows them or their servants any hostility or attempts to plunder their luggage will be severely punished.

THE VIENNA CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Telegraph*, referring to Prince Bismark's ill-humour with England, tells the following story:—"One day during the Berlin Congress, after a dinner given by Prince von Bismarck to the foreign Plenipotentiaries, his Highness was sitting with Lord Beaconsfield at an open window. Feeling a draught, the Prince put on his spoked helmet, without, in accordance with Continental custom, asking permission of his English guests. Thereupon Lord Beaconsfield took up his hat and significantly clapped it on his head. An eye-witness assured me that the Chancellor frowned, but immediately afterwards resumed his good humour."

MR. GRANT-DUFF is said by a Madras paper to be collecting materials for a diary that he is writing of his stay in India. But what will he say of himself?

THE BENGAL Government have sanctioned the expenditure of 500 rupees to relieve the distress prevailing in the Beerbhum district. The condition of affairs is reported to be very grave, and the amount sanctioned is entirely inadequate to meet even the pressing requirements of a Sub-Division. It will be a mere drop in the ocean.

A TERRIBLE vice has crept in among the fair sex of New York. Fashionable ladies from the "Fifth" and the adjoining regions of the high-toned, may be seen entering drug stores, and calling in silvery accents for a glass of soda-water. Into this innocuous beverage white crystals from a wide mouthed bottle are dropped and dissolved. The solution is gulped, fifteen cents are paid, and the elegantly dressed apparition vanishes. These ladies are known as "chloral fiends." The drug is now imported into New York by the ton. This is a weakness, worse than opium-smoking, because more readily indulged in, and almost as revolting as the hypodermic injection of morphia. Why, England has known it long since. Many of the ladies take hydrate of chloral by the drachm.

DR. NEVE, of the Cashmere Medical Mission remarks, it is a curious and difficult question that diseases of the lungs and other diseases familiar in England are almost entirely absent among the Cashmerees in spite of the prevalence of cold, insufficient food and clothing, and overcrowding, to which they are chiefly attributed in England. This, the *Indian Witness* observes, is simply another illustration of what has been repeatedly affirmed by the best medical authorities in England, that the liability to affections of the lungs is due less to cold than to the artificial heat and the consequent sudden changes from out-door to in-door conditions of temperature. It has been observed about the Red Indians in America that fatal lung complaints have become common among them since the United States Government began to settle them on reservations and built civilized houses for them. Has "fire water" no share in the business?

WEDNESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

IT IS STATED that the Secretary of State has refused to confirm the full grant of pay provisionally made by the Government of India to Mr. Westland, Major Conway Gordon, and Dr. Hunter, when they were sent to give evidence before the Railway Committee. We can't say that the Secretary of State was wrong in coming to this decision. The furlough system has been a means of robbing India of a not small portion of her revenue to fatten her officials at home, and the more the system is discouraged, the better.

A BILL prohibiting the importation of the article known to commerce as "tea dust," has been passed by the United States Senate, the article prohibited having been found, upon analysis, to consist of tea dust and other articles deleterious to health. Our 'bulked' tea should also meet the same fate.

ADVERTING to a remark of the Allahabad print on a para of ours, the *Indian Daily News says*: "The *Pioneer* finds occasion to tell the *Hindoo Patriot* that Sir Auckland Colvin's English 'is good and wholesome.' How proud that gentleman must now be."

INTELLIGENCE from Malta states that on the arrival there of a Turkish steamer with sixty convicts on board, the latter mutinied and attacked the Turkish guard. In the conflict that ensued three of the convicts were killed and one wounded, while four Turkish soldiers were hurt. The Governor of Malta claimed jurisdiction in the matter, but the Turkish Consul opposed this claim on the ground that the steamer belonged to the Ottoman Government. Convicts are oftentimes troublesome people to deal with. But for all that, their mutiny has raised a nice point of jurisdiction which will perhaps disturb the equanimity of the two Governments for a time at least, and cause much waste of paper, ink and brain.

A FEW months back the Mauritius Government proposed that coolie-ships from Calcutta for that colony should be permitted to call at Madras to complete their complement of emigrants. The Governments of Madras and Bengal having been referred to, the former considered the proposal worthy of consideration; but the Calcutta Protector of Emigrants was not in favour of the measure, and the Lieutenant-Governor recognized the force of the reasons assigned by him. His Honour was, however, willing to try the experiment in February and March next, as being the least objectionable months for such a trial. The experiment is to be tried if the Mauritius Government, after considering the objections noticed by Dr. Grant, should still feel

disposed to recommend it. The whole affair of coolie emigration being a cruel one, it would be better if the ships had never taken on board any coolies from any port for transportation elsewhere.

THURSDAY 18TH SEPTEMBER.

WE HAVE received a memorial of the Thakur of Bidasir now a state prisoner at Deoli to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India praying for his release and the restitution of his estate to him which has been sequestrated by order of Maharajah Dungar Sing, of Bikanir. The memorial has setforth grounds which in our humble opinion clearly absolves him from the blame which has been brought home to him in connection with the rising of the Thakurs, and shows that his conduct was overboard all along. That the relations of the Maharajah with the Thakurs had become strained has been officially reported since 1865-67, for the exorbitant demand of the Maharajah in raising the *rekh* of the Thakurs nearly cent per cent. Of course we have in the memorial only one side of the story, but it looks so truthful that we would fain hope His Excellency will take his case into his kind consideration and do him justice.

WE HAVE received the proceedings of the last three meetings of the Serampore Mofussil Association formerly known as the Chunditollah Association. The object of the Association, as apparent from the papers before us, is to excite an active and intelligent interest among not only the higher but the middle classes also, in the promotion of social and material welfare, and their maxim is 'self-help.' In keeping this object in view, the Executive Committee of the Association has submitted a memorial to Government, and forwarded some propositions of local interest to the District Road Cess Committee. The Association has also in view the construction of a tramway within its jurisdiction, and is about to lay their project before Government. The institution promises good work, and if other Mofussil Associations follow its laudable example, the country will be greatly benefited.

THE SIMLA Correspondent of the *Englishman* has sent the following telegram with regard to the fate of the Revised Bengal Tenancy Bill :—"Some speculation having been raised as to the effects of Lord Ripon's early departure on the fate of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, it may be mentioned that the event is not likely to influence the programme for that measure. On the arrival of Mr. Reynolds at Simla, the proposals and suggestions of the Bengal Government and of its Officers regarding the Bill will at once be made the subject of discussion with him. The Select Committee will reassemble in Calcutta at as early a date in November as may be found practicable, and will present its final report as soon as it can get through its work. This task will probably fill up the time to near Christmas, and under no circumstances would it have been possible to discuss the Bill in Council before that date." His Excellency will not, it seems, forget to apply his drastic remedy to cure the ills which, he thinks, the ryots of Bengal and Behar are suffering from, before leaving the shores of India. We wish he had dropped the measure at once.

ALTHOUGH the crops in some parts of the Bombay Presidency, have been slightly damaged by too much rain, still in parts of Ahmednagar and Belgaum young crops are said to be withering for want of rain, and a scarcity of fodder is much felt in the districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

WE ARE sorry to hear that famine has made its appearance in the Bellari District of the Bombay Presidency, and the dimensions it has assumed do not seem to us to be small, inasmuch as the Bombay Government has been obliged to issue orders to the local Collector to organise relief works.

ACCORDING to American papers to hand a good example has been set in Connersville, Indiana, in the matter of the free distribution of seditious prints amongst the discontented Irish. A number of the leading Irish citizens of that town have publicly notified to the Post Master that he need not put himself to any further trouble in future in distributing the *Irish World* and other like literature in their boxes, and that they have the money to pay for all the reading matter they desire to read.

IT IS reported that the Russian Government have appointed Major Ali Khan, Governor of Merv, to be their Commissioner in the boundary Commission. He holds a rank in the Russian army as does our Golam Mahomed in the British Army. The Russian Commissioner should have been an officer equal in rank to that of Sir Peter Lumsden. The appointment of Ali Khan is a deliberate insult and slight showed to the British nation. We have repeatedly drawn the attention of our Governments, both in India and in England not to trust in the professions of friendliness of Russia, and the conduct of Russia towards England in this case at least has but too truly justified our fears. We think that if England wants to save herself from the dishonour which Russia is about to show her, she should forthwith recall the Commission which is now on its way to Herat, and yet near enough to be brought back and make heavy preparations to meet the enemy at all points whence their access to India is possible.

FRIDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

THE *Behar Herald* says:—A Bengali gentleman named Pramatha Nath Mukerji, having travelled in Europe and studied science in Germany, is now making a tour in this part of the country, dressed as *brahmachri*. The other day he passed through Madhubani on his way to Janukpore, the seat of Janukraja, more popularly known as the birth place of Sita, the wife of Rama. He is a man of vast information, and knows many of the languages of Europe. He appeared to us to be a Theosophist. Really we could not ascertain the object of his tour.

A PETITION has been submitted by the Hindu students of the school classes of the Benares College, to the Director of Public Instruction of the North-western Provinces, in which the petitioners very justly complain that, while prizes are annually given away to students who excel in English and Urdu handwriting, those who, on account of their vernacular being Hindi, have taken pains to improve their Hindi caligraphy, are given no encouragement in asmuch as no prizes are reserved for it. We do not see any reason why Hindi caligraphy should not be encouraged in the same way.

A NOVEL kind of watch has been recently invented by Mr. Paul Kramer, at Neuchatel. This watch is called *a aiouilles universelles*, and indicates simultaneously the time of different countries ; one for example shows the different times of Paris, Suez, Bombay and Hue, and another for New York and San Francisco.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a History and exposition in English of the Vedanta system, both as a Philosophy and a Religion in 3 stout volumes by Dr U. Gupta. We cannot but highly commend the efforts of the author. If he can successfully carry out his scheme, we dare say, he will do a great benefit to the European students of philosophy.

IT IS SAID that in the Soudan exists a tribe called the Tiktiki, the men and women of which scarcely exceed three feet in height. A tiktiki has recently arrived in lower Egypt. The long lost African pigmy has been found at last. Whether the name of the animal in Bengal (lizard) has been borrowed from Africa is for the philologist to ascertain.

REFERRING to the telegraphic intelligence respecting the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which we have quoted elsewhere, the *Englishman* says: The telegraph from our Simla correspondent which we published yesterday morning, shows that a good deal of uncertainty is still felt at the seat of the Government of India during the hot weather and rains, as to what will be the ultimate fate of Lord Ripon's favourite Radical measure, the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Our correspondent states that a Select Committee on the Bill will reassemble in Calcutta at as early a date in November as may be found practicable, and will then present their final report as soon as they can get through the work. But we understand that, in consequence of the reports recieved from the Divisional Commissioners and their subordinates who were consulted the Bengal Government has suggested such important changes in the draft of the Bill that the Select Committee will find that it has to be in a great measure recast. Under such circumstances, it is most probable that the Committee will consider it necessary to republish the Bill in its latest amended form, and, should such prove to be the case there can be no doubt that the Bill cannot be passed during the next session of the Vice-regal Council in Calcutta.

AT THE beginning of August, a Chinese soldier was fined for firing off a pistol in the Shangai settlement. When asked why he broke the rules, he answered that some of his friends had been curious to know what kind of a report the weapon made, and of course he felt himself bound to oblige them and gratify their curiosity.

SATURDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

VANITY FAIR has the following :—Intense heat will drive even the most stolid of creatures to desperation. Last Monday there was a special sitting of the St. Albans' Magistrates in connection with a case which aroused a great amount of local interest and excitement. The court was consequently much crowded, and the day, as we all remember was—well, tropically warm. But the Chairman, Sir Edmund Beckett, was resolved, if possible, to keep judiciously as well as judicially cool, so he unceremoniously divested himself of his coat, and sat in his shirt sleeves. Several of his brother magistrates imitated his example ; one or two members of the Bar followed suit and thus under those peculiarly undressed circumstaces, the case was heard and determined. The appearance of the Bench and Bar on that notable occasion brought up suggestions of the Druiy Lane Gallery and pit on Boxing Night and gave an oppertunity for the local wits to make remarks about a "Court of Summary Jurisdiction." The idea is not a bad one for us Indians. Why should not Mr. Justice Norris set the example? He is particularly in need of remedies for keeping things cool within and without—we only mean that as a fresh comer from a cold country his needs are greater than those of others—and if he would sit on the bench in his shirt sleeves, the bar will follow the example and display their argosy braces, and suggest to us the coming of the day so vividly pictured by Carlyle in his 'Sartor Resartus' of a na—swell, of a House of Commons in *puris naturalibus* addressing a House of Lords in the same costume. Of course we non-progressive Indians will stick to our national raiment even at the risk of Mr. Harrison keeping us out of Eden—we mean the Eden Gardens, and do not "insinivate" any thing about the wardrobe of old Adam and his consort.

THE LONDON correspondent of the *Englishman* says :

The Annual Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Sonthal Parganas for 1883 has been passed from hand to hand, amid much shaking of heads and wagging of beards, and the rumour has gone forth in most positive and circumstantial terms, that the publication of this Report has sounded the death knell of some of the most important and most pernicious clauses of Mr. Ilbert's Bengal Tenancy Bill. It is stated that Lord Kimberley has been convinced by this striking testimony that *his* experienced Indian councillors have been right all through, and that Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert have been utterly and deplorably wrong in regard to the result that must flow from the introduction of Free Sale into Bengal, and the consequent glorification and enrichment of the *Mahajan* at the expense of the zemindar's rights and of the ryot's independence. I am confident that the rumours to which I have referred have at least a very considerable amount of foundation in fact ; and I need not say that I most sincerely hope that such is the case. In all Lord Ripon's and Mr. Ilbert's revolutionary proposals, it has been "*Athanasius contra mundum*"—the crude theories of two ill-informed *doctrinaires* opposed to the practical experience and sound sense of the whole Indian world. In the matter of the Bengal Tenancy Bill this has been observable in an especial degree ; for native opinion on the subject has been at one with all the three sections into which Anglo-Indian public opinion is sometimes divided—the opinion of non-official, resident Englishmen, the opinion of resident officials and the opinion of retired Anglo-Indians represented by the Secretary of State's Council. The despotic powers of the Viceroy are still great, even after the salutary check which Lord Ripon's perverse wilfulness received in the matter of the Ilbert Bill ; so that it is most fortunate that, in this second attempt to substitute the *sic volo, sic jubeo* of an arbitrary tyranny for the traditional methods of Indian Government, the opposition has been supported by every influence and every interest in the Indian body-politic. If my information as to the impression produced at the India Office and on the Cabinet by the very remarkable facts unintentionally divulged by the Sonthal Parganas Report is correct, I think it may be taken for granted that the Bengal Tenancy Bill will follow the Ilbert Bill into that limbo, already overcrowded, set apart for Lord Ripon's failures.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the following publications. 1. Report of the Santitary Commissioner of the N. W. P. for 1883. 2. Annual Report on the Foreign Trade of the N. W. Provinces for 1883-84. 3. Report of the Bally Municipality for 1883-84. 4. Navajivan for Asvin. 5. Aryadarsan for Asvin. 5. Notes on the Vicar of Wakefield 6. The Printor's Review, No. 2.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, September 17.—The 107th and 53rd Regiments have been ordered to be ready to proceed to Egypt at the beginning of October.

London. September 18.—Her Majestys' turret-ship *Agamemnon* has been ordered to proceed to China.

Malta, September 16.—Quarantine has been abolished here on arrivals from beyond the Suez Canal, unless passengers and cargo have been shipped in Egypt.

Warsaw, September 16.—The three Chancellors held a conference together yesterday. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* announces that the object of the Emperors is to strengthen the existing *entente cordial*. There will be no fresh alliance. The three empires will continue to keep a strict watch over Anarchists.

Aden, September 16.—The *Hydaspes* with the outward English mails of the 5th instant, left here at 6 o' clock last night, and the *Bokhara* for Colombo and Calcutta at 8 o'clock.

Shanghai, September 16.—Two thousand French troops have landed at Kjufai, and have attacked and defeated with heavy loss the Chinese troops in that vicinity. The latter are in full retreat.

Cairo, September 18.—The Egyptian Minister of Finance has notified to the *Caisse* of the public debt, that in view of the embarrassed state of the finances the Finance Ministry will receive and collect temporarily, instead of the *Caisse*, the revenues assigned to the service of the debt, with the exception of the sums required for the payment of the coupons in October.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1884.

THE VICEROY ELECT.

"IF dipping into the future I may draw the horoscope of your career, I would venture to predict that your retirement from Constantinople will somewhat anticipate Lord Ripon's departure from Hindustan and that two or three years hence you will in your own person be holding the gorgeous East in fee." Such was the significant prophecy of a well known writer, to a Society journal, addressing the Right Hon'ble Frederick Temple Blackwood K. P. G. C. B., G. C. M. G., D. C. L, L. L. D., Earl of Dufferin, as early as October last. Although only determined during the first week of August, His Lordship's appointment to the Viceroyalty of India was under discussion in the Cabinet for sometime previously, and so far back as the summer before last an impression prevailed in the well-informed circles of London Society that His Lordship was destined for higher preferment than Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Sublime Porte, Vienna, Berlin, or Cairo. Reuter telegraphs out that His Lordship may be expected to arrive in India early in December next. The arrangement seems to be that Lord Ripon will return to Calcutta as usual at the commencement of the cold weather and will make over charge of his exalted office to his noble successor at the capital. It was only a short time ago that it was authoritatively announced that His Excellency would not vacate the Viceroyalty earlier than March next, and we are somewhat taken by surprise that there should be so sudden a change in his plans. We had sincerely hoped that His Excellency should continue to rule this vast Empire, to the people of which he has been so much endeared by his just and enlightened policy, to the end of the proper term of his office.

It would indeed be premature either to regret the appointment that the Cabinet has thought proper to make or to congratulate ourselves upon it. The time has hardly come when it would be possible to attempt a correct forecast of the character of His Lordship's Indian career. But as far as can be judged by a mere glance at his antecendents, His Lordship's ad pointmentwould not be in any way worse than that of any other statesman that has been named, generally warmly in this connection. The English Press, says Reuter, approve of the appointment and a section of the Indian Press has, we find, already expressed itself favourably about it.

His Lordship, who is the fifth Baron of Dufferin, succeeded to his father's title in 1841, while still in his minority. For some years he was a lord-in-waiting on the Queen. In 1859 he was specially attached to the mission headed by Lord John Russel to Vienna, and in 1860 was sent to the East by Lord Palmerston, as British Commissioner in Syria for enquiring into the massacre of Christians there. He conducted the enquiry with great firmness, and was on his return rewarded by being made K. C. B. As the Under-Secretary of State for India from 1864 to the early part of 1866, he had ample opportunities of acquainting himself with the details of Indian affairs. His tenure of office was partly coincident with that of Sir Charles Wood, afterwards Lord Halifax, as Secretary, whose broad and enlightened policy with regard to Indian affairs has deservedly embalmed his memory in the hearts of a grateful people. Brought up and trained in the School of Sir Charles Wood he must have had ample opportunities of studying Indian questions, from a stand point likely to be favourable to the Indian people, and we can only hope that the principles instilled into His Lordship's then youthful *mind* by the author of the Great Education Despatch, which marked a new era in Indian progress and civilization, will not have been wasted altogether. The noble sentiments which he gave expression to, on the occasion of a debate about the status and pay of the officers of the late East India Company's army on the 15th of May 1865, induce us to form the highest expectation about his Lordship's Indian administration. His Lordship said, "It is always most desirable whenever any class of Her Majesty's subjects consider themselves aggrieved that the earliest opportunity should be given them of having their complaints examined, in order either that they obtain redress, or if they should prove unfounded, they should have the consolation of knowing that the most ample justice has been done them, by an assembly so impartial as your Lordships." If these were his Lordship's principles as a responsible member of the Government, it would not be too much to expect that they will be given full effect to, during his tenure of office as Viceroy, and if he will but give Her Majesty's numerous Indian subjects an opportunity of having their complaints examined, when they consider themselves aggrieved, and will judge of them with that ardent of love of justice which has hitherto marked his Lordship's career, there will, we may venture to hope, be little room for apprehension or dissatisfaction.

It may not be out of place, here, to try and obtain a glimpse of what his Lordship's views are likely to be about one of the most vital questions of the day, namely, the question of the relationship of the landlord and tenant, by casting a glance at his Lordship's utterances in Parliament about the same question in Ireland. Speaking in the Lords, about the Tenure Bill for Ireland, as proposed to be introduced by the noble Marquis of Clanricarde, his Lordship, on the 11th of May 1866, very pertinently observed that "it was impossible for H. M.'s Government to commit themselves to the principle of a measure which would entail a total *reconstruction and remodelling* of the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, unless it was shown that the *present state of law was intolerably bad* and the moderate measure proposed by the Government would not provide a remedy for the evil. He failed to see any ground for *embarking in so wide a labour as the reconstruction of the agricultural law of Ireland.*" His Lordship further observed that "the present law of landlord and tenant *had been in force for a number of years and various decisions given upon it.* The decisions which depended upon some Acts of Parliament were like the downstretching branches of the Banyan tree which partake of the character and add to the stability of the parent stem, and *before any one meddled with so important a growth which had already struck such deep root in the legal practice and constitutions of the country, he was bound to prove that what he proposed would be to a great extent better than what he intended to repeal.*" It would of course be premature to assume as to what view the Viceroy is likely to take about one of the most burning questions of the day. But if one may be permitted, to judge, so to speak, from appearances, if the noble principles enunciated above will in any way govern his Lordship's actions in regard to this most important Indian Problem, those interested in its satisfactory solution, will, we are inclined to think, have little cause of apprehension, and they may rest satisfied that it will be viewed in the correct light and that it will be solved in a way conducive to the interests of all concerned.

When Mr. Gladstone came to power in 1868 the Earl was nominated Chancellor to the Duchy of Lancaster, in which office he continued till 1872, when he was appointed Governor of Canada, which post he held till 1878, and was succeeded by the Marquis of Lorne. Although his Lordship's Canadian experiences may not be invaluable, they will be of some service to him in his Indian career, considering that here he will have the charge of ruling, as in Canada, men of different races.

The estimation in which his acquirements are held is testified to by distinctions which the Royal Geographical Society, the Harvard University and the Universities of Dublin and Oxford have honoured him with. In 1879 he was appointed ambassador at St. Petersburg and was transferred to Constantinople in 1881 where he displayed rare diplomatic abilities in negotiating for a military convention with Turkey in reference to Egyptian matters in 1882. In October following he proceeded to Cairo to assume control of Egyptian affairs and for the settlement of questions growing out of Arabi's rebellion.

As a diplomatist, then, and as one thoroughly versed in Eastern politics, his Lordship's career is highly promising. His thorough comprehension of all the questions which came up for solution at his hands, the courage, courtesy, tact and firmness displayed throughout his career, will no doubt make him eminently fitted for the high office he has been selected to fill. His intimate acquaintance with Eastern politics and Russian diplomacy must have gone a great way in influencing the selection of the ministry, and there can be no doubt that at this critical juncture, with daily growing complications in Central Asia and Egypt, the presence of a Viceroy of His Lordship's varied experiences, will prove of the highest value. His three years' residence at St. Petersburg must have afforded him numerous opportunities of acquainting himself with the ins and outs of Russian politics, and will very materially strengthen his position, should the strained relations between England and Russia prove still more strained. And if success as a diplomatist could be any guarantee of success as an Indian Viceroy there is little to apprehend. But we have our doubts as to whether or no a mere diplomatist can make a most successful governor, because our experiences of diplomatic Viceroys have not been of the very best kind. The natural tendency of a diplomatic acquaintance with Eastern affairs, is to narrow and warp the sympathies of a ruler with people he is called upon to rule, and a merely diplomatic Viceroy is objectionable for the same reasons that prevent a Civilian being the most acceptable Governor. In Lord Dufferin's case, however, there is little or no solid ground for any apprehension like this, because his success has not been confined to diplomacy alone; he has been equally successful as a governor. We have no desire to prejudge him, and we can only hope that he will do justice to the selection of the Cabinet.

The announcement of Reuter that the English press generally warmly approve of his Lordship's appointment is significant. He has been trusted by the Conservative and by the Liberal alike. Lord Baconsfield's Government deputed him to St. Petersburg, and Mr. Gladstone's Government deputed him to Constantinople and to Cairo. The man must have rare talents and tact at whose appointment neither the Liberal nor the Conservative takes any umbrage. It shows in the most unmistakable manner that his Lordship is capable of reconciling hostile interests in a most satisfactory way, and is therefore fitted to discharge the very onerous duties of an Indian Viceroy. India is passing through a veritable crisis, with complications abroad and complications within. Thorough conscientiousness, sympathy with the natives, independence, firmness and strength of character are more requisite in an Indian Viceroy of the present day than ever, and Lord Dufferin is not known to be wanting in any of these necessary qualifications. If His Lordship be determined to do his duty as doubtless he is, he will, we are afraid, find that his tenure of office will be anything but a bed of roses, and he will have to face and reconcile interests of the most conflicting nature. His very best talents and powers will be called to play and let us cherish the belief he will be fully equal to the requirements. His long diplomatic career must have brought him in contact with men of various shades of opinion and with various interests, and he must have learnt to value men and things at their proper worth. We can for the present only hope that the degenerate atmosphere of an Indian bureaucracy will not taint him, and that he will faithfully discharge his sacred duties towards the great people whose safety, welfare and progress he will be shortly entrusted with.

A TOUGH REPLY.

STRENGTHENED by the all-powerful voice of the London *Thunderer* which "condemns the combined incompetence and ill-temper of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners," and which majestically declares that "it is intolerable that the vanity and imbecility of the educated natives should be allowed to breed disease and drench other people with poison,' the sage of Hare Street opines that Mr. Thompson can well afford to despise his carping

and ill-informed critics of the Indian Press. But if the *Thunderer's* strength is well nigh exhausted in backing Mr. Thompson in his amiable weakness of despising the carping and ill-informed members of the native Press—in which agreeable operation we doubt not our wise contemporary heartily shares—there is no earthly reason why His Honor's subsidiaries should not find consolation in having *their* position strengthened by the *Standard* calling the Calcutta Municipality "a failure and a reproach," a phrase which in elegance and force vies with, if not excels, Messrs. Payne and Cunningham's neatly turned and expressive phraseology, viz., "a scandalous satire upon Local Self-Government." But these stupid and blundering critics—Indian and Anglo-Indian to boot—who have been recommended to be honored with contempt, are a strangely perverse race, and *will* persist in carping and betraying their bad information, so long as they are not effectively silenced, by the hard logic of facts and figures. Unfortunately, however, for our contemporary and the cause he has so philanthrophically undertaken to advocate, their force seems quite the other way, and tends to augment the intensity of the clamours of these ill-informed critics, instead of gagging them to silence as is most devoutly wished for. The strong but respectful protest of that vain and imbecile body—the Municipal Commissioners—will, we are sure, be regarded as most opportune, because it will afford these carping critics a chance, a bare chance, of having their weak and feeble position partially strengthened. The sole and single object of that obstinate "dialectitian" Harrison, who has deservedly forfeited the confidence of the right-thinking portion of his countrymen, and in permitting whom to continue as the Chairman of the imbecile Corporation His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has committed the only grave error of his administration, is bad, positively bad. By publishing his ultimatum of the 11th day of September in the year of Grace 1884, he has undoubtedly furnished his "partisans with weapons," and if such has been the object, he has been, we must say, singularly successful, because the weapons he has furnished his partisans with—and their name is legion—happen to be of the very best Vulcanic make.

To be more serious, however, the recent rejoinder of the Municipality will place His Honor in the most unpleasant position imaginable, in a veritable dilemma,—such a one as he would, it seems to us, do all to escape out of, if only it could be done honourably. We have not the remotest desire to add one word to the unfortunate controversy, as would, in any way increase the already enormous difficulties of His Honor's very delicate position, and more delicate health, and are only anxious to see matters end in a satisfactory manner, and in a way conducive to the interests and dignity of the parties concerned.

It is impossible in the course of a single article to examine and discuss the formidable array of facts and figures and the unanswerable arguments set forth in Mr. Harrison's letter announcing the determination of the Commissioners to appoint Mr. Cotton to the Lieutenant-Governor's Commission. If His Honor will calmly consider all that has been urged in defence of the position of the Commissioners in the course of this important letter, as well as in their previous communications and in the columns of the newspapers, we cannot help thinking that the conclusion arrived at cannot but be entirely in their favour. The whole of the proceedings from the beginning has been carried on in a spirit that does no credit to the motives of the memorialists or to the judgment of the Lieutenant-Governor's responsible advisers. It cannot be yet too late to review his decision, and when that is done in an unbiased frame of mind, we do not for a moment doubt as to what the results would be. The only difficulty is to get that frame of mind.

One of the principal items of the charges against the Corporation was that they had neglected to erect bathing platforms in the crowded bustees, the consequence of which was that the people were obliged to have recourse to the noxious water of the filthy tanks and cess-pools which resulted in death and disease. But the Chairman's reply to the Government letter of the 16th of July, last had conclusively shown that it was not the Commissioners who were at fault, but the officers of the land acquisition department, who had failed to acquire land for the Municipality, with sufficient rapidity. In reference to this the Government reply of the 14th of August pointed out that under Section 17 of Act X of 1870 which makes provision for special cases of urgency, they could have applied to have the lands acquired on the expiration of 15 days from the publication of the usual notice. But strangely enough the Government had completely overlooked the fact that this provision of urgency applies expressly to *waste and arable land*, and not to the description of land required by the Corporation for the purpose of erecting bathing platforms. And on the basis of a wrong premise like this, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to say, that he cannot doubt that he would be justified in assenting to the prayer of the memorialists and taking action under Section 28.

Then again it has been shown that it is wrong to connect the increased cholera mortality with the absence of suitable bathing platforms. A careful study of the census of the tanks of Calcutta taken in 1883-4 shows that cholera does not prevail most in the wards in which tanks are most used for bathing. The figures under this head are so unmerciful and transfixing that the Hare Street advocate in his agony exclaims that in the vocabulary of the Bengal Office "filthy tanks and cess-pools," mean the river-water. This attempt to escape through the two horns of the dilemma does not, however, seem to be practicable. It is contended that if bathing platforms (which distribute unfiltered water) have anything to do with the prevalence of cholera the evidence decidedly indicates that the river-water is more poisonous than tank-water. Startling as this contention of the Chairman may appear, it is so far true that bathing has not as much to do with the prevalence of cholera as drinking, and so long as the supply of filtered water cannot be increased, and as a consequence the bathing platforms have to be supplied with filthy river water as can be had in the vicinity of a crowded port, it would not make much difference whether the people resort to tanks or to platforms for bathing purposes.

The question of increased mortality whether from cholera or from other causes is disposed of in an equally satisfactory manner. The Commissioners contend that the mortality in Calcutta in March and April last whether in the whole town or in particular wards, though somewhat high, was in no sense alarming or extraordinary, but is frequently paralleled elsewhere without such drastic measure as action under Section 28 being thought necessary. Taking 12 of the largest cities of India during the half year in which mortality in Calcutta is regarded as abnormally excessive, the Commissioners show that seven of them give a higher and only four a lower, death-rate than Calcutta, The death-rate of the Suburbs of Calcutta for the half year under consideration is 43·3 (being *the highest of* all the 12 cities whose death-rates have been compared) and that of Calcutta is 33·6. So that during the very period which is selected for their condemnation the Commissioners have, by a system of superior sanitation, actually saved life to the extent of (48·3—33·6) 14·7 per thousand! Encircled as Calcutta is by dangerously unhealthy localities, like the Suburbs and Howrah, it is highly creditable to the Commissioners that they have been able to make the sanitary arrangements of the town as efficient as they have done. With reference to the cholera mortality, in April last, in the worst wards of the town, (which was about 36 per mille,) Dr. Payne said, "If such a sudden rise of fatal disease had occurred in a Bengal district the Magistrate would be crying aloud for help, and all the resources of the Government would be put in requisition." By a strange irony of fate, however, in the beginning of April last the cholera mortality of Utterparah was 47·2 per mille, of Beauleah 186·5 (in the week ending in May), of Jessore 55·1, and of Midnapore 97·6. The Commissioners very pertinently ask, "did the then Surgeon-General (*i. e.* Dr. Payne) put all the resources of Government into requisition on these occasions," and the "then Surgeon-General" knows as well as any body does that the question can be put but replied to in the negative. Any reference to the higher mortality of the Suburbs and other selected towns of India is ever a sore point, and is enough to send our contemporary of the *Englishman* into fits of epilepsy. His favourite hobby is, that the suburbs can bear no comparison to the Town itself, because, forsooth, much of the sickness that is fatal in the Suburbs, is contracted in the Town. Thousands of persons who work and get sick in the Town, says our astute contemporary, die and are returned as dead in the Suburbs, as if old Calcutta is loath to let the great unwashed die in her bosom, even as the classic land of yore was loath to let itself be polluted by any births and deaths. It is perfectly idle to contend that crowds of sickmen leave Calcutta to die in the districts where their homes are, as if no body ever comes to Calcutta with a disease and dies. Why, Calcutta is a veritable sanitarium now-a-days, and admits sick men from all parts of the country who go a great way in swelling the death-rate here. Admitting, however, for the sake of argument and not as a fact, that diseased people go out of Calcutta and no sick men come in, we hold that our contemporary has raised a false issue to get out of the poser the Commissioners have set before him. The question at issue is confined to cholera mortality only, and not to deaths from all causes, and no one can have the effrontery to say that cholera patients run out of Calcutta to die in their mofussil homes. The disease settles the question of travelling long before it can be carried out. In real cholera, death supervenes within 40 hours, sometimes in 2 or 3 hours, and incapacity to move about comes on much earlier, and there is literally no time whatever for poor people to go away to other than their long homes.

We have not space to dilate upon the minor points raised in the letter of the Commissioners, under consideration. They refer at length to portions of their reports for the previous years which make it abundantly clear that the good work done by them in the course of the comparatively short period of 23 months since their accession to office is all that could be desired and expected; and the Lieutenant-Governor, who has by his various resolutions on those reports, admitted that the account of their work given therein is substantially true and correct, can hardly maintain the necessity of a Commission with anything like consistency. In so far we entirely approve of the invulnerable reply of the Commissioners. But we cannot say as much for the compromise they have proposed. They have asked His Honor to postpone the sitting of the Commission for a few days and depute the Sanitary Commissioner or any other officer in whom the Lieutenant-Governor has confidence, to make an unofficial enquiry as to whether their action has been in any way exaggerated in these reports. It may be that they are confident that an unofficial inquiry of this nature will clear up their character as a Corporation, and if they are prepared to prove facts which, if established, will immediately do away with the necessity of appointing a special Commission, the Lieutenant-Governor should not be so unreasonable as to decline to accede to their request. It cannot for a moment be contended that such a compromise implies any humiliation whatsoever on the part of the Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor should not on any account decline to avail himself of the means which are open to him of satisfying himself that they have not merited the disgrace of a public condemnation. But the question remains, if the Commissioners are ready to swallow this private enquiry why did they object to the first Commission whose action was distinctly declared would not be binding on them? Wherein would there be a higher merit in an enquiry by the Sanitary Commissioner alone than in one by the said officer aided by half-a-dozen other persons professional and non-professional, including one in whom the Lieutenant-Governor, it is rumoured, proposes to repose the highest confidence a father can? In fact all compromise generally imply a more or less abdication of reason and argument, and the one under notice cannot claim to be an exception. We regret that at the last

moment of their desperation the Commissioners should have compromised their case so. They should have been mostly certain that Mr. Thompson will not yield to them and they should have firmly stuck to their resolution to die game, and not to show their white feathers. However, let us hope—a vain hope—that a calm consideration of all the *pros* and *cons* of the question will yet induce His Honor to change his views. If this unofficial enquiry will prove in the least unfavourable to the Commissioners, His Honor will have every liberty to proceed with his own Commission. But if, without showing any proper and sufficient reasons, he should refuse to accede to this most reasonable request all the condemnation that the public may think proper to pass on him and on his counsellors will have been most amply deserved.

BIKANIR.

Affairs in the Native State of Bikanir have for sometime past been in a most unsatisfactory state. The maladministration of that state has from time to time come under the consideration of Government, but no effectual measures have as yet been adopted to put a stop to it. The relations between the Chief and his Thakurs have been in a state of chronic disorder. We learn from Aitchison's Treaties that so far back as 1830 preparations were made by the Resident at Delhi to send a force to Bikanir to assist the chief and reducing some refractory nobles. These nobles against whom the Maharaja employed British troops had simply refused to pay revenue at an enhanced rate which the state had no right to exact from them. When Colonel Keatinge was the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, he remarked :—"As in other portions of India under Native rule, with which I am acquainted, so in the greater part of Rajputana, the relations between the Chief and their nobles are becoming more and more difficult, and indicate that at no very distant period, they will cause complications which will call for special measures." This remark was meant specially to apply to Bikanir where the relations between the chief and the Thakurs were then very much strained owing to the persistent efforts made by the Durbar to enhance the revenue payable by the latter. Captain (now Colonel) P. W. Pawlett who was then Political Agent of Bikanir, wrote :—"In no State in Rajputana, in which the feudal tenure has so nearly passed away, the power of the chief is so absolute, as in Bikanir. But there is a limit to endurance and to avoid the retrogression, which would be so great an evil, the Durbar certainly ought to make settlements with the Thakurs, similar to the one recently concluded with a certain number, instead of constantly deepening discontent by unreasonable additions to their burdens." In 1868-69 a decennial settlement was made with some of the Thakurs; but the Thakur of Bidasur and his subordinate Thakurs were not included in that arrangement. It should be borne in mind that when the decennial settlement of 1868-69 was concluded, Captain Pawlett, at the instance of the Thakurs laid down the following conditions: That the Maharaja should reduce his expenditure, that he should not levy heavy taxes, that he should fix a limited sum which they are to pay as their revenue, and that he should redress their grievances. The term of the decennial settlement made by Captain Pawlett expired in 1879 and it was at once thought that the relations between the Chief and the Thakurs would again become strained. In September 1879, the Governor-General's Agent, apprehending that the renewal of the ten years' settlement might give rise to bad feelings between the Sirdars and the Durbar, instructed the Political Agent to use his influence to prevent this as far as possible, and to smooth over any difficulties that might arise. Owing to the pressure brought to bear upon him, the Maharaja signified his wish to continue the settlement made by Captain Pawlett, until a regular land revenue could be carried out.

The Maharaja, however, did not keep his word. After the expiration of the term of Captain Pawlett's settlement, His Highness demanded an enhancement of *rekh* or revenue at a rate which he had never before attempted to *levy*. In order to judge of the nature of this enhancement, it is necessary to remember that the old scale of *rekh* or revenue from the time of Bika Singh, the founder of Bikanir in the fifteenth century up to the time of Captain Pawlett's settlement in 1868-69, was as follows :—*rekh* per horse Rs. 100 per year; per camel Rs. 50; per foot soldier Rs. 25. In the decennial settlement made by Captain Pawlett, the above rates, which had existed for nearly four centuries were doubled. The Sirdars were greatly dissatisfied with the enhancement; but through the fear of the British Government they agreed to pay the *rekh* as assessed by the Political Agent. But at the revision of settlement which was commenced on the expiration of Captain Pawlett's decennial settlement of 1868-69, the existing assessment was again doubled. The principal Thakurs were obliged to sign the agreement, but they did so on certain conditions. The Subordinate Sirdars of the State, however, on hearing of the new assessment, declined to pay it. They petitioned the Maharaja for a reduction of the heavy tax imposed upon them at the revision of settlement; but His Highness informed them that he could not reopen the case, as the Principal Sirdars had agreed to pay the enhanced assessment. When Colonel Bradford, the present Governor-General's Agent for Rajputana visited Bikanir, all the Sirdars of the State waited upon him and represented that they were unable to meet the new revenue demand imposed upon them. Colonel Bradford, we are told, ordered an enquiry to be made by Major Roberts the then Political Agent. Unfortunately, Major Roberts was transferred from Bikanir and succeeded by Captain Talbot. What happened afterwards is thus described by Lukhmi Chand Mohra, a servant of one of the Sirdars, in a letter to the *Civil and Military Gazette*: "He (Captain Talbot) brought with him all the Sirdars from Sujangurh and a Pandit Vakil of Bharatpur, who arrived two days after. On arrival at Bikanir, Captain Talbot ordered an agreement under section 5 of the Treaty of 1821, to be executed and signed by both parties. After considering the case he delivered his decision to the effect that the *rekh* should be raised in some cases to 50 per cent. and in some to 75 per cent. higher than the former *rekh*. Hearing this judgment the Sirdars were discontented, and prayed that the *rekh* should be justly assessed and levied equally on all. On hearing that the Sirdars were dissatisfied Captain Talbot told the principal Sirdars that, unless they accepted the decision, they would have to suffer the consequences. The Sirdars, thinking that they might be put to trouble, fled away." The Maharaja despatched his troops against the refractory Thakurs, who also held themselves in readiness for defence against the attack. But of course, they could not withstand the attack of the force which was despatched against them by the British Government in December last. The disaffected Thakurs had established themselves at Bidasur in the hope that there they would be safe until their differences with the Maharaja had been satisfactorily settled. But this hope proved delusive. The force under the command of General Gillespie had no difficulty whatever in taking the fort of Bidasur and dispersing the refractory Thakurs who had established themselves there.

Now that the disturbances in Bikanir have been suppressed, we earnestly appeal to Lord Ripon to make a thorough and impartial enquiry into the circumstances which gave them rise. It should be borne in mind that beyond refusing to pay the enhanced assessment imposed upon them, the Thakurs showed no indication of hostility to the Maharaja. They never revolted nor threw off his authority, but simply refused to pay revenue at enhanced rates, such payment being beyond their power. Bikanir forms part of that vast tract of country known as the "great Indian Desert," and its sterility is notorious. The country is poor beyond description, and the Thakurs are unable to pay the demand the Maharaja wishes to exact from them. The grievances of the Thakurs against the Durbar have always been numerous as the Rajputana Administration Reports testify. We can hardly persuade ourselves to believe that Lord Ripon would allow the enhanced rate of *rekh* demanded by the Maharaja of Bikanir from his Sirdars to be enforced until His Lordship has satisfied himself of the reasonable and equitable character of that demand.

PRISON DISCIPLINE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as in Bengal, the system of prison administration, thanks to Mr. Frank O'Donnell's frequent interpellations on the subject in the House of Commons, received much attention during the past year, and various measures were introduced or initiated to improve it. The Jails in the United Provinces were not at all crowded in 1883, the average population having been considerably under the number for which there is room in the prisons. In all the North-Western and Oudh Jails there is room for 34,018 convicts, whereas the daily average population was 23,362. The gradual lowering of prison population in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is remarkable. It has fallen from 212,083 in 1878 to 108,575 in 1883, or by nearly one-half in six years. The Prison Conference of 1877 recommended that all prisoners sentenced to one year's imprisonment should be sent to central prisons. At present prisoners sentenced to two years' imprisonment and over one are sent to those jails. Mr. Hobart, the Inspector General, points out that if the recommendation of the Prison Conference were carried out and all men of one year and over were sent to central jails, then accommodation for 18,000 prisoners would be required in these jails. But the seven central jails now existing cannot accommodate more than 13,405 persons. In order to give effect to the recommendation of the Prison Conference, additional accommodation for 4,500 or 5,000 more prisoners would be required in central jails which would involve an outlay of about 20 lakhs in building central jails, or in enlarging existing central jails. Mr. Hobart does not see any necessity for incurring this large expenditure, as the present system works well, and the Local Government agrees with him. Sir Alfred Lyall observes that all available funds for some years to come are likely to be required for all absolutely necessary improvements and extensions. We need hardly say Sir Alfred's decision in this matter will commend itself to the common sense of the thinking portion of the community. It would be sheer folly to spend 20 lakhs of rupees simply to give effect to the recommendation of the Prison Conference, when the present system is adapted to the requirements of the provinces and is working well.

Several questions relating to the treatment of convicts came under the consideration of the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh during the past year. The subject of granting remissions of imprisonment for good conduct was taken up and has not yet been decided. The Government of India called attention to the fact that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, contrary to the recommendations of the Prison conference and to the practice of other Governments, remissions could not be earned by habitual criminals. The Local Government, after a full consideration of the matter, decided that habitual criminals should not be debarred from the privileges of the remission rules; and, at the same time, arrangements were made for facilitating the gaining of remission by prisoners under comparatively short sentences. But the working of the remission rules, it must not be forgotten, depends entirely upon the idiosyncracies of Superintendents, to whose discretion every thing is left. It is well that Sir Alfred Lyall has instructed his Inspector-General to see that the changes made in the revised rules are understood and systematically and uniformly put in practice, and warned him that he will hold him responsible for taking due care that a system, which is regarded by the Government as an important element of jail discipline, shall be properly and consistently carried out. We hope this warning will have due effect. Measures were also taken last year to mitigate the condition of those who, having been sentenced to transportation for life, are not deported to the Andamans, but are detained in the central prisons. The practice in the Andamans is to allow

life-convicts, other than notorious professional criminals, to obtain their release at the end of 20 years. The same practice has now been adopted in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for life-convicts not deported to the Andamans. It has also been ruled that a series of cumulative sentences of transportation or imprisonment amounting in the aggregate to over 20 years, will be treated on the same principle as equivalent to 20 years' imprisonment. And life-convicts, other than notorious professional criminals, have also been allowed to share the privileges of the good conduct and remission rules. All these changes are improvements, and are in accordance with the views of the Prison Conference of 1877. Strange to say, these proposals were not given effect to so long, and they would not have probably been carried out, had not the condition of the Indian jails attracted the attention of Parliament. The question of the treatment of juvenile prisoners was also discussed last year. The number of such prisoners admitted during the year was 668, of whom 596 were boys and 72 girls. The great majority of these prisoners were kept in district jails. The result of the discussion which the subject of juveniles received during the past year, is thus summed up by the Inspector-General :—"Orders were issued and efforts made to teach boys trades which their fellow-caste men pursued outside jail. The same precautions were directed to be taken to conduct boys to their homes and to make them over to their friends as those taken in the case of women, and endeavour was made to provide homeless boys with education. At one time it was hoped that the carpet factory at Allahabad and other similar manufacturing Companies would gladly avail themselves of the services of homeless convict boys on release. Our overtures to the carpet factory were not successful: for the company, while willing to take the services of convicts on terms which were approved of by the Government of India, made no response when solicited to take the services of homeless boys after release. Experience, however, shows that friendless boys are extremely exceptional, and that it but very rarely happens that a boy is not claimed by his relatives." We are sorry to observe that Sir Alfred Lyall does not yet see his way to establishing a reformatory for juvenile criminals in the United Provinces. His Honor still talks of the difficulties of providing a separate institution, when such reformatories are working with great success in Bengal.

It appears that the total number of offences committed by convicts during the past year was 5,671, as compared with 5,521. Though the average jail population was less than in 1882, the number of offences was somewhat larger; but it fell far short of the number in 1881. Then, the number of floggings was 964 as against 1,562 in the previous year. The ratio of corporal punishments to the total of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners during 1883 was 18·07, as compared with 29·66 in the previous years. This decrease in the number of whippings, it is needless to say, resulted from Mr. Frank O'Donnell's interpellations in the House of Commons about jail administration in India. There was, however, a large increase in the number of punishments by reduced diet which rose from 962 to 1,306. This is a matter which should receive the attention of the Government of India. It should also be noted that the ratio of the total number of punishments inflicted to the average number of convicts varied in central prisons from 38·14 per cent at Fatehgarh to 13·99 per cent at Benares; while in district jails the ratio varied from 125 per cent. in Ghazipur to 2·98 in Aligarh. The Inspector-General should take steps to put a stop to such wide variations. The year was an exceptionally unhealthy one. The ratio of the average daily number of sick was 23·18 per thousand of the population, and the ratio of deaths from all causes was 19·73 per thousand. In some jails, however, the death-rate was very high. In Gorukhpore it was 146·86 per mille, and at Dehra Doon 126·83. Attempts are being made to obtain a supply of pure water for the Gorukhpur jail. In 1882, 37·08 per cent of the prisoners were engaged on manufactures; but the number so engaged last year was 32·42. This results from the Resolution of the Government of India on the jail labour question, which we strongly condemned in these columns when it was issued two years ago. Sir Alfred Lyall states that the attempts made to obtain extra-mural employment for prisoners on a considerable scale were not attended with any great success. This fact we commend to the attention of the Supreme Government.

THE TRAINING OF INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS.

THIS question, which is of vital importance to the interests of the people of India, was discussed at a conference in connection with the International Health Exhibition. Professor Monier Williams read an able and thoughtful paper on the subject. The Indian Civil Servants are the rulers and administrators of this continent containing a population of more than 253 millions of people, or one-fifth of the entire human race. The English are not in the position of colonizers in India as they are in other parts of the world. Here they have to rule over people different from them in language, creed, colour and almost in every thing else. The total number of the actual administrators of the Government of the country is less than a thousand; and this little band of foreigners is separated from their own homes by many thousands of miles. Upon the manner in which they administer the affairs of the country entirely depends the weal or woe of its teeming millions. They are, indeed, the earthly Providence of more than one-fifth of the entire human race. Men who have to fill such responsible positions cannot be too carefully trained for the work which they would be called upon to undertake. Professor Monier Williams observes :—"Conceive, then, the importance of sending out such men, well-educated according to the true sense of the term, well-trained physically, morally, and mentally, well developed in bodily constitution, well formed in character, well informed in mind, well instructed in Indian languages, law and history, carefully imbued with a respect for those they will have to govern, free from all tendency to self-conceit and arrogance of manner, capable of governing themselves that they may govern others, able to be firm, yet not overbearing, conciliatory, yet not weak, patterns of justice and morality, models of Christian truth, rectitude and integrity." Well, if Indian Civil Servants possessed the virtues so eloquently described by Professor Monier Williams, our countrymen would be the happiest people under the sun, and British rule would be an unmixed good to them. If the learned Professor's ideal could be realized, all the nations of the world would be glad to surrender their independence, and place themselves under English rule. We must not, however, forget that perfection is not the lot of humanity. Such a training as that of which Professor Monier Williams speaks, can be imparted nowhere in the world, and he himself admits it. Nevertheless, he is quite right in thinking that a University training would be the best possible preparation for the important work which would devolve upon Indian Civil Servants. A University training, says an eminent writer, "is the education which gives a man a clear, conscious view of his own opinions and judgements, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them, and a force in urging them. It teaches him to see things, as they are, to go right to the point, to disentangle a skein of thought, to detect what is sophistical, and to discard what is irrelevant. It prepares him to fill any post with credit and to master any subject with facility. It shows him how to accommodate himself to others, how to throw himself into their state of mind, how to bring before them his own, how to influence them, how to come to an understanding with them, how to bear with them. He is at home in any society, he has covered ground with every class, he knows when to speak and when to be silent, he is able to converse, he is able to listen, he can ask a question pertinently, and gain a lesson seasonably when he had nothing to impart himself; he is ever ready yet never in the way; he is a pleasant companion and a comrade you can depend upon; he knows when to be serious, and when to trifle, and he has a sure taste which enables him to trifle with gracefulness, to be serious with effect." The importance of giving a sound University training to Indian Civil Servants cannot be over-estimated.

But under the present system of recruiting the Indian Civil Service, its members do not get the full advantages of a University training. They are first selected at a competitive examination held in London annually; and then they are required to pass certain subsequent special examinations and to undergo two years of probationary discipline at one of the Universities in the United Kingdom, though not necessarily to pass any University Examination, or take their degrees. A probationer may even elect not to go to a University, and in that case the allowance of £150 a year granted to him on that condition is forfeited. This is, however, no punishment to the probationer. If he does not receive a good training, it is a misfortune to those whose destinies, for good or evil, will be entrusted to him. In connection with this subject Professor Monier Williams makes some observations on the age limit for the Indian Civil Service Competition, which we cannot resist the temptation of quoting. He says :—"And here it may be asked, why has the age of candidates for the Civil Service of India been so lowered that they are allowed to compete from 17½ to 19½, while the age of candidates for the Ceylon Civil Service is permitted to range from 21 to 24? This is a very vexed question upon which an immense number of Civilians and Anglo-Indians of great experience have recorded their opinions in print, and the mind of Native India is at this moment greatly agitated about the matter. The effect of the present arrangement is that mere lads fresh from public schools, or from special crammers, are elected in the case of the Indian Service, while young men who have taken their degrees are generally chosen in the case of the Ceylon Service. The complaint of the Natives of India is that the present regulations prejudice the prospects of their own candidates who are unable to come to England to prepare for the competitive examinations at so early an age. (Two Natives, however, have just been selected, and one of these stands at the head of the list). My own opinion is that if the present low limit of age is retained for the Indian Civil Service, every selected candidate should be required to reside for three years (instead of two) at a University. No option should be allowed but every one should be compelled to take his degree of B. A." The reader may remember that one of the main reasons which Lord Salisbury advanced in justification of the reduction of the maximum limit of age from 21 to 19 was, that the arrangement would enable the selected candidates to go through two years of probationary discipline at a University. That object, Professor Monier Williams implies, has not been attained, and its attainment is impossible under the present system. The learned Professor distinctly says that either the present low maximum limit must be raised, or the period of probation extended to 3 years. For our part we are strongly of opinion that the former course should be adopted, as it is the best calculated to accomplish the noble object which Lord Salisbury had in view. We must not forget that, as Sir Lyon Playfair so pertinently pointed out in course of the debate on Lord Salisbury's Resolutions which took place in the House of Commons in the Session of 1877, there are two kinds of University Association, one before competition and one after competition. Up to 1864 the maximum age was 22, and at that time Oxford and Cambridge sent a very large number of successful candidates to India; but when it was reduced to 21, the crammers soon beat Oxford and Cambridge. Even the *Pioneer*, writing on this subject in an unbiassed spirit before the commencement of the unfortunate Ilbert Bill controversy, stated in plain terms that "if the age of candidates for the open competition were raised to 22 or 23, there seems every likelihood that graduates of the Universities would be attracted in considerable numbers, notwithstanding the grumble, oft repeated of late, that the Service is not what it was." The correctness of this view is fully confirmed by the fact that young men who have taken their degrees at

the Universities are generally chosen for the Civil Service of Ceylon, for which the limit of age ranges from 21 to 24. Professor Monier Williams refers to the opinions upon the limit of age question which were collected by Lord Northbrook. His Lordship consulted 110 individuals including some of the highest officials in the three Presidencies. Of these 41 were opposed to any change at all; 41 recommended the raising of the maximum age from 21 to 22; 13 were in favour of making 20 the maximum limit; and only 15 proposed 19. It will thus be seen that of the 110 individuals consulted by Lord Northbrook no less than 95 were opposed to the limit which was adopted by Lord Salisbury. Lord Northbrook himself was also greatly in favour of raising the maximum age to 23 as in the first two or three years of the competitive system. Lord Salisbury thought, as might have been expected from a man of his self-sufficiency and conceit, that his opinion was wise and that of all India foolish. A verdict pronounced against such weight of evidence could not be correct, and experience has shown that the present system cannot be retained, if Indian candidates are to have the full advantages of University training. Now that a fair trial has been given to Lord Salisbury's plan and it has failed, the wisest course would certainly be to make a change in the other direction, and return to the arrangements of the first two or three years of the competitive system, which secured for India so many men of exceptional ability.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

IN THE article on 'A DetectiveScheme for India,' published in our last issue, there is a statement which is incorrect and unfair to the head of the Calcutta Police. On enquiry we find that "no European Inspectors have lately been imported from Bombay to supersede native Inspectors of Calcutta who have grown grey in the service." We regret the mistake the more as under Mr. Lambert's management Bengali officers have met with every encouragement, and two of them have been made Superintendents, and Mr. Lambert is deserving of high praise as much for his able and efficient administration of his department as for his impartial dispensation of patronage.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased, on the nomination of the Central Committee of Landholders, to appoint Babu Peari Mohan Mukerji, M. A., B. L., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint

Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari,
Babu Girish Chundra Ghosh, and
Babu Shyama Charan Lahuri.

to be Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, *vice* Kumar Debendra Mallik, Babu Jadulal Mallik, and Babu Narendra Nath Sen resigned.

THE *Indian Daily News* is of opinion that with so many clashing opinions, with many doubts as to the effect of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, with its extraordinary elaboration of details, it ought never to have been meddled with. "With all this against the Bill—with the Zemindars discontented, and the ryots unbelieving—it should not be persevered with at the end of Lord Ripon's term of office." The *Statesman* in commenting upon these remarks says that the Bill ought to be suspended *sine die*, and exact enquiry instituted upon some such lines as the following, in every district of the provinces :

The general character of the relations between the Zemindar and the ryot.
The punctuality or otherwise with which rents are paid.
The proportion of the gross produce which present rents represent.
The ease or difficulty with which rents are enhanced by the Zemindar.
The practice evicting the tenantry.
The circumstances of the ryot, and his present standard of living.
The wages of agricultural labour. The practice of sub-letting.
The price of all description of produce compared with the prices of 1793, 1820, 1840, 1860 and 1884.

"What may be foretold with certainty" continues the *Statesman*, is that the Bill from its very nature, will plunge the whole of Bengal within five or ten years into such a sea of litigation as was never seen before in the world . . . . . If official reports speak truly of the general temper of the ryots, the passing of the Bill will be the signal for these to refuse the payment of rent altogether, as they seem to be doing already in Chittagong, in mere anticipation of the Bill becoming law." The Government is determined to shut its eyes to these considerations, and to bring on a catastrophe whose consequences we tremble to contemplate. Would that there were some magic *mantras* to open the eyes of Government in time to prevent it from carrying out a measure, which is sure to involve both landlords and tenants in perennial misery.

IF THE Municipal Commissioners insist upon having Mr. Cotton as their representative on the Commission under Section 28, they must, under the present conditions, be content with *dilettante* sort of work done within leisure hours. Of course we do not blame Mr. Cotton, who, we are sure, will make his utmost endeavour to perform the work entrusted to him with zeal and ability; but how is it possible for him, if he is not relieved of his other duties, to devote that exclusive attention to Municipal work which would enable him to do it satisfactorily? The Lieutenant-Governor has refused, we understand, to relieve Mr. Cotton of his duties at the Revenue Board, and if the Corporators cannot find another person to sit on the Commission on their behalf, Mr. Cotton must do their work in addition to his other duties. We do not know how to characterise this action of His Honor. It would have been generous of him if he had shown the courtesy of placing unconditionally the services of Mr. Cotton at the disposal of the Corporation. It would have cost him nothing, and the public service would have lost nothing by this temporary transfer. The courtesy of His Honor would have been duly appreciated by the people, and the first step towards closing the breach between him and the Corporation would have been made. Those who have the real welfare of the community at heart are really pained to see His Honor persisting in a course which would produce the most disastrous consequences to the cause of Self-Government. We do not for a single moment impugn His Honor's motives in appointing this Commission, but we cannot help wondering why he should give a handle to his enemies to say that His Honor has not the slightest sympathy with local Self-Government. The quarrel between him and the Municipal Commissioners is most unfortunate and most unseemly and we would conjure the Lieutenant-Governor to take such steps as would put an end to it without compromising the honor and dignity of the Corporation.

THE COMMISSION appointed to enquire into the conduct of the students connected with the late unfortunate disturbance in the Presidency College, have, we understand, recommended the following scale of punishment. Four students (three of whom made a candid and full confession of their guilt) are to be rusticated for a year, and not to be readmitted on the expiration of that period; 4 to be suspended from attending the classes for 4 months and fined 20 Rs. each; 8 to be suspended for 3 months and fined 10 Rs. each; 7 to be suspended for two months and a half and fined 5 Rs. each, and 69 to be suspended for two months and fined 5 Rs. each. The evidence recorded against the students is not before the public; we are, therefore, unable to judge as to whether the punishment, awarded in individual cases, is severe or not. But we are rather surprised to see that not one amongst the 92 students was found 'not guilty' and acquitted, because we are told that the statements of those who had made a confession, which was corroborated by other testimony, had completely exculpated *some* of the students. We are sorry to find that the Commission should have recommended so severe a punishment to four students as nominally a year's, but practically life long, rustication, because, forsooth, they happen to have displayed a deal of moral courage in making a confession which the others were cowardly enough not to do. Their guilt could not have been of a considerably more serious nature than that of some of their fellow students, and taking advantage of their having made a confession would be simply setting a primium on story-telling and fabrication. We hope that the Director of Public Instruction will take a more lenient view of the conduct of these students, and will refuse to sanction so severe a punishment. Any how the decision of the Commission shows that the wholesale rustication was wrong, and we were perfectly justified in protesting against it.

PUBLIC MEETINGS to condemn the Bengal Tenancy Bill continue to be held all over the country. Meetings were recently held at Jessore and Bongong, at which objections against the Bill were raised from the middle-class landholders' point of view. Another successful meeting of zemindars and ryots was held at Chainpur, Chapra, on the 18th instant. All this agitation conclusively shows that the measure is extremely unpopular, and that all classes of landholders view the present Bill with dismay. The wisest course which the Government of India can take is to allay public feeling and restore public confidence by withdrawing the Bill without the slightest hesitation. We can assure His Excellency the Viceroy that by doing this he will confer a boon on the agricultural community which will ever be remembered with the liveliest gratitude.

WE REPRODUCE with pleasure the following remarks of the *Statesman* and the *Times of India* regarding Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's letter to Mr. Malabari :

The Bombay public are as much surprised as the *Statesman* at the terms in which Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's letter has been characterized in the columns of the *Indian Daily News*. Thus the *Times of India* writes:

The Bombay correspondent of a Calcutta contemporary (the *I. D. N.*), who is apparently anxious to create a sensation, telegraphs that the letter of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, of Calcutta, on the subject of infant marriage and enforced widowhood, "is full of the most foul and outrageous libels on the chastity of English women." It is strange that no one else in Bombay has yet discovered the libellous character of Dr. Rajendralala's letter.

Nothing but vulgar malignity could have so described the letter, and our contemporary should have made a handsome apology for the error into which his correspondent had betrayed him, the moment the full text of the letter was received in Calcutta.

We would only wish that other journalists would show the same good spirit and good sense which the *Statesman* has shown in this matter. Perhaps our readers would like to hear what Mr. Malabari himself has to say on this subject. We make the following extract from the *Indian Spectator* :

"The *Times of India* deserves thanks for having at once defended Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's letter on 'Widow Remarriage,' from the charge of 'libel' upon English society. There is no 'libel,' not even any thing like unfriendliness in the letter, which merely says that every community has evils to contend with. Dr. Mitra seldom minces matters; but even then he is as far from 'libelling' people as any bishop or archbishop."

Our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* is, however, not satisfied, and spurns with scorn the suggestion of the *Statesman* that he "should have made a handsome apology for the error" into which he had been betrayed by his Bombay correspondent. This is not remarkable. The old-world ideas of social amenity so loyally cultivated by our respected friend of Chowringhi street are not the ideas cherished by the shining lights of the firm of Atkins and Co. What! they the conquerors or at least the 97th cousins, full blood or half blood or fractional blood, of the race of the conquerors to apologize, to one of a conquered nation! The idea is preposterous. They are ready at a moment's notice to pommel the Dr. down to "pumkin sarse," and rely on his stupidity to fall down under the blows and provide a plea for ruptured spleen for immunity from punishment for murder; but apologize to a blackman—never, never.

WE TAKE the following from the *Englishman* :

"We have been waiting, ever since the lamented death of Kristo Dass Paul, in the full expectation that our Native fellow-citizens would take the initiative in calling a meeting for the purpose of considering what might be the best steps to suitably commemorate the private worth and public usefulness of one of the most representative Natives of this generation. Days and weeks have passed, but the Native community has made no sign beyond passing appropriate resolutions of condolence and regret at meetings of bodies which owe much to the man whose loss they mourn. In this appreciation of the sterling qualities of the man to evaporate in words, and leave only a hazy memory behind? Or is it to be left to Europeans to do for the memory of Kristo Dass Paul what Natives ought to be the first and the most eager to perform? These are questions which the leaders of Native society ought to have made it impossible to ask. It will be a lasting slur on the Native community if they do not, at a very early date originate and carry through to a successful termination a movement to commemorate the worth and work of a man of whom they ought to be proud, and whom they ought to be the first to honor."

It affords us great pleasure to notice the good feeling which has prompted the *Englishman* to make these remarks. It is a source of melancholy satisfaction to us to obtain so many proofs from the representatives of all sections of society, both European and native, of the cordial sympathy for the irretrievable loss which the country has sustained by the death of the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal. No one can be more anxious than we are ourselves to see his memory perpetuated by some visible emblem, by some unmistakable sign of our appreciation of his worth. We are aware that his memory has been embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen, and we feel confident that they will gladly come forward to make grateful acknowledgment of his services by raising a Memorial fund that will be worthy of them. We cannot offer too often our sincere thanks to the European Community for the earnest desire they have expressed, and the kindly anxiety they manifest, to commemorate the worth and work of our lamented friend. It was not necessary, however, for our contemporary to accuse our countrymen of apathy in the case. More than a month ago (18th ultimo) we announced the arrangements which had been made for a memorial meeting and he could have easily referred to it.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL made one of his best speeches during the Indian Budget debate in the House of Commons He was one of those, he said, who viewed the state of Indian finances with uneasiness, notwithstanding that he was told that they were in a satisfactory condition It was noticeable that something happened every year to turn the expected surplus into a deficit. Thus this year the surplus of £319,000 would be more than swallowed up by the demands of the Quetta railway. Yet, notwithstanding this and the fact that the salt tax—a tax in every way most objectionable—was still maintained, the import dues had been swept away, at the instigation, as he believed, of the Lancashire and Manchester interests which were so strongly represented in that House. So long as the export duties were maintained while the import duties were removed, he would never believe that they had been removed not in the interest of a class, but of political economy. With regard to the opium question he scouted the idea of demoralizing the Chinese in any way by permitting this trade to exist. He admitted that the use of opium was an evil, but he did not know that it was worse than of whisky or other spirits the manufacture of which is permitted in the United Kingdom. Two blacks did not make a white, it is true, but there is an old Biblical maxim saying that before you removed the mote from your neighbour's eye you should take the beam from your own. We had often to find occasion with Sir George Campbell's mode of Provincial administration, but for plain-speaking and bold and fearless advocacy of what he believes to be right and just, commend us to the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. He would never mince matters hap what may.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists. druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION	Rs.	A.	P.
Hony. Secretary Simoga Library	13	4	0
Moharaj Kumar Ramessar Singh, Bahadoor C. S. Durbhanga	20	0	0
Traffic Superintendent T. S. Railway, Durbhangah	4	12	0
Treasurer, N B. S. Railway, Saidpore	5	8	0
Executive Engineer, Buxar	7	8	0
Viliarigiri Row, Madras	6	10	0
Raja Sedel Dev, Bahadoor, Sumbulpore	13	4	0
Northern B. S. Railway	13	4	0
Secy. Karala Vedyasala, Intellectual Association Calicat	3	10	0
Principal Agra College	4	0	0
I. C Surra Esq., Bogra Trevendrum	8	0	0
Waukaner Reading Room	13	4	0
Babu Mohiny Mohan Ghose, Bhaugulpore	4	8	0
,, Hurry Das Mookerjee, Cooch Behar	5	0	0
,, Monmotho Nath Mukerji, Bogra	6	10	0
,, Boikant Nath Sen, Berhampore	13	4	0
,, Khethur Mohan Roy Chowdry, Barripore	10	0	0
,, Wopendro Narain Mozumdar, Cuttak	6	10	0
,, Gobindpersad Sukul, Benares	13	4	0
,, Ambicca Churn Sircar, Ranchee	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*17th September* 1884.

General—10 th Sept—Moulvie Syud Sakhawat Hosain Offg Depy Magte and Depy Col, Maldah, is transfd to Beerbhoom, and is posted to thesudder station.

Mr. E. T. Lloyd, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Dacca, furlough for oneyear, from date he may avail himself of it.

The following gentlemen to be Lieuts of the Purneah Rifles, from 29th Augt, 1884:—

Mr J Pratt and Mr R Walker.

Dr D. Picachy to be Hony Surg of the Purneah Rifles, from 29th Augt, 1884.

Mr Horace, A Cockerell, O S I, Member, Board of Revenue leave for one month, from 6th prox.

12th Sept—Moulvie Syed Wajit Hossein, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Hajeepore, Mozufferpore, leave for one month, in extension of leave granted 3rd instant.

Baboo Rajendra Nauth Mitter, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Perghs, leave for forty days, in extension of leave granted 15th July last.

Baboo Surrut Chunder Das, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, to be a Sub-Depy Colr, first grade, for employment on land registration work in Chittagong from 1st May, 1884.

Baboo Shoshi Mohun Talookdar to be a Sub-Depy Colr, fourth grade, for employment on land registration work in Chittagong from 1st May, 1884.

13th Sept—Moulvie Ahmed, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Furreedpore, leave for three months from 4th ult.

15 h Sept—Baboo Regula Prasanna Mozoomdar, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Silligori, Darjeeling, on leave, is transfd to Dacca, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

The services of Baboo Juggobundoo Buttacharjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Jungypore, Moorshedabad, are placed temply at the disposal of the Revenue Dept of this Govt.

Baboo Sree Nauth Gupta, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Peroozepore, Backergunge, is transfd to Moorshedabad, and to have charge of the Jungypore sub-divn of that dist.

Baboo Atul Bahary Moitra, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bhubooah, Shahabad, transfd to cuttack, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Police—12th Sept—Moulvie Aulad Ali, Asst Supdt of Police on leave, is posted to Gya.

Registration—12th Sept—Baboo Krishna Hari Bose, Special Sub-Regtr of Midnapore, leave for two months and fifteen days, from 5th Augt last.

Baboo Jugat Chander Gangooly, Special Sub-Regtr of Howrah to act as special Sub-Registrar of Midnapore, during absence, of Baboo Krishna Hari Bose.

Baboo Pran Krishna Chatterjee to act as Special Sub-Regtr of Howrah, during absence, on deputn, of Baboo Jugat chunder Gangooly.

Education—10th Sept—Mr A Mecdonell, Profr, Presidency College, leave for one month and twenty days, viz, 23 days on full pay and 20 days on half pay, from 4th ult.

Mr J H Gilliland, Profr, Engrng College, Howrah, to act as a Profr in the Presdy College in addn to his own duties, during absence of Mr A Macdonell.

13th Sept—The following gentlemen to be members of the Dist School Committee of Midnapore:—

Mr W F Meres, Dist Judge.

The Rev J Wilson, Chapln.

Baboo Jogendro Chunder Roy, Pleader, Judge's Court.

Baboo Addoita Prosad De, Pleader, Judge's Court.

Baboo Bhubanessur Mitter, Zemindar.

Baboo Mohini Mohun Chuckerbutty, Depy Magte and Depy Colr.

Baboo Benoy Krishna Bosu, Dist Engr,

Baboo Gonesh Chunder Chowdry, Sub Judge.

Baboo Behary Lall Mullick, Munsif.

Port Trust—15th Sept—Mr W H Grimley. Magte and Depy Colr. Howrah, under the provisions of Act V (B C) of 1870, to be a Comr for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Emigration—8th Sept—Surgn R Macrae, Offg Civil Surgn, 24-Perghs, is also to act as medl Inspr of Emigrants in Calcutta, during absence, of Srde-Surgn C J J Jackson, from 8th ult.

Zoological Garden—12th Sept Mr A Simson to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens, Alipore.

Medical—Asst Surg Ram Kali Gupta held medl charge of the civil station of the Patna from afternoon of 5th to afternoon of 15th Augt, 1884.

Asst Surgn Amulya Chunder Champati, a Superny at the Presdy, to have substantive medical charge of the sub-divn of, and the charitable dispensary, at, Behar, in the dist of Patna.

9th Sept—The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee for the management of the charitable dispensary Manickgunge, in Dacca:—

Baboo Nilmoni Nag, First Munsif, and Baboo Bamon Dass Sen, L M S.

12th Sept—Asst Surgn Nritto Gopal Mitra, in charge of the Arrah charitable dispensary, held medl charge of the civil station of Shahabad from 31st March to 3rd April last.

Road Cess—10th Sept—Baboo Protab Narain Singh, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, to be member and Vice-Chairman of the Bankoora Dist Road Committee.

Baboo Bimola Charn Buttacharjea, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is to be Vice-Chairman of the Jessore Dist Road Committee.

12th Sept—The Sub-Depy Colr of Sewan to be an ex-officio member of the Sewan Branch Road committee in Sarun.

Baboo Bishunath Singh, Zemindar, to be a member of the Mozufferpore Dist Road Committee.

Notification—16th Sept—The Lieut Govr, under sect 4 of Act VII of 1871 the Indian Emigration (Act, authorizes Mr O W Warner to continue to act as Emigration Agent at Calcutta for the Colony of St Lucia till the despatch of the next ship to that Colony.

Judicial Department—3rd Sept—The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Rajah Souraudro Mohun Tagore, t I E, of his apptmt of Hony Presdy Magte for the town of Calcutta.

Moulvie Sheikh Ahmed Ali to be an Hony Magte for the Behar Bench, in Patna, and is vested with the powers of a Magte, third class.

Advertisements.

WANTED for the office of the Board of Revenue L. P. a Mohurir on a salary of Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 40, by annual increment of Rs. 2. Candidates are required who have a competent knowledge of Hindi, Urdu and Bengali, and preference will be given to those who know English also.

Applications, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to the 31st October 1884.

Board of Revenue, L. P. Calcutta 18th September 1884. } J. KNOX ORD *Superindendent.*

ANDOOL RAJ.

Notice is hereby given that J. C. Macgregor Esq. the Receiver of the High Court has been appointed Receiver of the Estate real and personal of *Rajah Bejoykeshav Roy Bahadoor* of Andool under an order made by that Court on 15th September current in suit No. 402 of 1884 wherein Coomar Soorendro Keshav Roy is Plaintiff and Ranee Doorgasoondery Dossee and Coomar Norendro Keshav Roy are Defendants.

5th Fancy Lane, Calcutta, 16th Septr. 1884. } H. H. REMFRY Attorney for the High Court, Receiver.

WANTED a Diploma-holding native Doctor for Rai Dunputh Singh Bahadoor's Charitable Dispensary at Azimgunge on Rupees 25 per mensem. Some knowledge of English is indispensable. Apply to.

DR. S. C. CHATTERJIE General Manager, 13th Septr .1884. *Azimgunge.*

"AN ACCUNTANT thoroughly acquainted with the Public Works Department accounts is required for four months to officiate for the permanent Accountant under the Road Cess Committee of Lohardugga during his absence on leave from 16th October 1884 on a salary of Rupees 80 (Eighty) per month.

M. SAMUELLS, Chairman Road Cess Committee, *Lohardaga.*

DARJEELING MUNICIPALITY.

Required an experienced Surveyor and Draughtsman at from Rs. 60. of to Rs. 80 per month according to qualifications. Copies of certificates to be sent to Vice-Chairman.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—BENGAL. IRRIGATION

The 9th September 1884.

No. 336.—*Notification.*—It is hereby notified for public information that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes, under the powers conferred on him by sections XI and XII of Act V [B C.] of 1864 [The Canals Act], to pass the rules, of which a draft is published below, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said Act in regard to the Eastern Canal Route and the outer Boat Routes as defined in this department's Notification No. 361 of the 12th August 1884.

1. Whenever mooring posts may have been put up by the Supervisor, vessels shall be made fast by the head and stern along the banks to such posts, and shall not be moored in any other manner.

2. The Supervisor may by notification prohibit vessels of any particular dimensions from passing through any particular line of navigation, and also prohibit the dropping of anchors or the putting up of bamboos or luggies in any part of the canals or banks.

3. As the water falls, the head and stern ropes of moored vessels must be loosened and the vessels gradually pushed towards the centre of the canal; when the flood comes in these two ropes must be gradually pulled in, and the vessels kept as close to the bank as possible.

4. Vessels whilst loading or unloading in the canals will be allowed to use ladders, but the ladders must be gradually taken in as the water rises.

5. Only one vessel shall be allowed to make fast along and in line with the canal's bank and no vessels shall be made fast, or be placed outside of vessels so secured. No vessel shall be placed in such a position as to endanger the safety of other vessels, or obstruct the passage of other vessels.

6. Vessels passing through the canals shall keep in separate lines: empty vessels keeping close to the bank, and those that are laden in the centre.

7. In portions of the canals where only one towing path exists, vessels shall moor on the off side, and the towing-path side shall always be kept clear. The towing-path side shall be used by vessels going against the side, and by no others.

8. In order to avoid collision and confusion, vessels waiting for a favourable tide at the junction of two or more rivers shall be moored at a distance of not less than 1,000 feet from the point of junction.

9. No person shall place obstructions on the canals banks or towing-paths, so as to impede a free passage along them, or cause injury to them, or shall commit a nuisance, or deposit filth of any sort on the banks or in canals, nor do any act to cause injury to the canal works.

10. Every person either personally, or by his servant, infringing any of the above rules, numbered from 1 to 8, shall be liable under section XI of the Canal's Act to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for any one infringement; or to a fine not exceeding five rupees a day for any continued infringement.

11. At the instance of the Supervisor of navigation any Magistrate who imposes a fine under section XI or XVI of the Act may award any portion of such fine to the informer.

12. Any person who wilfully or negligently allows a vessel to sink in the canal shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 50.

13. In every case of wreck caused by negligence or otherwise, the Supervisor and his subordinates will give every assistance in removing the same.

14. A notice shall be affixed on such wreck, when recovered, calling on those concerned to pay to the Supervisor any fine which may have been adjudged, as well as the expenses incurred in the recovery or removal of the wreck, and intimating that if the sum be not paid within 15 days of the date of notice, the boat and its contents, or so much of it as may be necessary for the recovery of the dues, will be sold, the proceeds of the sale being dealt with as directed in section IX of the Act.

15. Every Canal Officer is authorized to remove any vessel, anchor, pole, or other thing which he may find in a position which is in contravention of these rules and to deal with it in such a manner as may be necessary to give effect to the rules.

16. Whenever any laden vessel is seized by a canal officer, it shall be the duty of the Supervisor to give immediate notice of the same to the owner, or his agent, and to require the removal of the cargo without delay; intimating at the same time that the owner will be required to pay all expences necessary for the proper custody and storage of the same.

17. If the Supervisor be unable to acertain the name and place of business or of abode of the owner of the cargo of any vessel seized under the Canal's Act, he shall notify the seizure by advertisement in his office and in one or more of the Calcutta newspapers or advertisement papers. Such notices shall call upon the owner to cause the immediate removal of the cargo, and to pay any necessary expences incurred in providing for its proper custody and storage.

18. The Supervisor may incur whatever expense he may think necessary for the proper custody and storage of the cargo of any vessel seized under the Canal's Act and if the cargo be not removed within 10 days from the date of seizure, he may sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder, after giving 15 days' notice of the same by advertisement in one or more of the Calcutta newspapers, or advertisement papers, and affixed in his office.

19. The money realized at such a sale shall be applied, first, to defray any expenditure that may have been incurred by the Supervisor on account of the cargo sold, and the balance, if any, shall be held in deposit to be paid to the owner of the said cargo on his applying for the same.

20. The Canals may be closed once a year for effecting the necessary repairs to them one month's notice of the intention so to close them; but in the event of any sudden emergency, the Canals may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claims shall be made in such case by owners of vessels or others for compensation on account of detention.

21. By the term Canal Officer in the foregoing rules is meant all officers of the Engineer or Upper-Subordinate establishments of the Public Works Department employed on the Eastern Canal or Outer Boat Routes.

The proposed rules will supersede the rules now in force for the Navigable Channels from Kanteetollah to Khoolna, passed by Notification No. 281, dated the 15th August 1865, and published at page 1349 of the *Calcutta Gazette* dated 16th August 1865.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major*, M.S.C.,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX ACT XIV OF 1882.

Notice is hereby given that Koosummoney Dossee and Biddadhury Dossee, have with the permission of the High Court, under the provisions of Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure instituted a suit in the said Court in the Original side against *(interalia)* Ramdass Coondoo of Santragachee in the District of Hooghly contractor and creditor of the late Heeralol Seal, formerly of Colootollah in the Town of Calcutta, zemindar deceased. The said Ramdass Coondoo having the conduct of suit No. 295 of 1876 instituted for the administration of the estate of the said Heeraloll Seal and the Delhi and London Bank Limited, which is a joint-stock Bank carrying on business at No. 4 Council House Street in Calcutta aforesaid, another Creditor of the said Heeraloll Seal on behalf of themselves and all others the unsatisfied Creditors of the said Heeraloll Seal. To have a certain Indenture dated the 21st of February 1848 in the said Plaint mentioned construed and the rights of the parties interested in the property comprised therein ascertained and declared for a declaration that subject to the charities and annuities mentioned in the said Indenture the trusts created thereby expired on Kannyloll Seal attaining the age of sixteen years and that the limitations therein mentioned from and after the deaths of the said Heeraloll Seal and of Chooneeloll Seal and Punnaloll Seal and Gobinloll Seal and Kannyloll Seal are invalid and inoperative, for a declaration that the said Heeraloll Seal died interested and entitled absolutely in and to a one equal undivided fifth part or share of and in the said trust property subject to the said trusts for the said charities and annuities or that he was entitled to an estate for life in such share and absolutely entitled to a like share, in the reversion subject to the life estates of himself and the said Choonee Loll Seal and Punnaloll Seal and the said Gobinloll Seal and Kannyloll Seal, for an enquiry as to what the said trust property consisted of at the time of the death of the said Heeraloll Seal and of what it now consists and for an account of the rents issues and profits and income of the said property received by the said Gobin loll Seal and Kannyloll Seal or either of them as such surviving trustees as aforesaid or otherwise or by any person or persons for their or either of their use and of the application thereof; that due provision may be made out of the said trust property for the carrying out of the said trusts for the said charities and annuities and of such other trusts of the said Settlement as are still subsisting and capable of taking effect and if necessary that a scheme may for that purpose be framed; that subject to provision being made as last aforesaid the trust property may be partitioned and that the share of the said Heeraloll Seal therein may be allotted to the Defendant John Cameron Macgregor as Receiver in the said suit No. 295 of One thousand eight hundred and seventy six to be held by him in severalty upon trust to sell the same or so much thereof as may be necessary and pay the unsatisfied creditors of the said Heeraloll Seal from the proceeds of the sale thereof and make over the remainder of the said share or the balance of the said proceeds of sale if any to the Plaintiffs to be held by them according to their respective rights, that the rights of the Plaintiffs in their respectives representative character aforsaid may be ascertained and declared that all proper enquiries accounts and directions be made and taken and given as may be necessary in the premises, that if and so far as necessary this suit may be taken as supplimental to the said suits No. 295 of One thousand eight hundred and seventy six and No. 475 of One thousand eight hundred and eighty two, that the Plaintiffs respectively have such further or other relief in the premises as the nature of the case may require.

Dated this 25th day of August 1884.

WILLIAM BIGGE.
Plaintiffs Attorney.

BY ORDER
R. BELCHAMBERS.
Registrar.

পতাকা।

নূতন সাপ্তাহিক সংবাদ ও সাময়িক পত্র।

আগামী ২রা কার্ত্তিক শুক্রবার হইতে প্রকাশিত হইবে।

মেট্রপলিটান ইনষ্টিটিউশনের অধ্যাপক, বঙ্গবাসীর ভূতপূর্ব্ব সম্পাদক Babu Ganendrolall Roy, M.A. B.L. সম্পাদিত।

মূল্য—অগ্রিম বার্ষিক ৩৲ ষাণ্মাসিক ২৲।

সোমপ্রকাশের আকারের রয়াল চারি ফর্ম্মা থাকিবেক। সুন্দর রঙ্গীন কাগজের মলাট থাকিবে। কাগজ ও ছাপা ভাল।

বিজ্ঞাপন—প্রতি পঙ্‌ক্তি অর্দ্ধ আনা মাত্র।

টাকা, মণি-অর্ডার, পত্রাদি শ্রীযুক্ত হরেন্দ্রলাল রায় B.A. সহকারী সম্পাদক ২৬ নং সুকিয়া ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা, এই ঠিকানায় পাঠাইতে হইবে। স্ব স্ব নাম ধাম স্পষ্ট করিয়া লিখিবেন।

লেখকগণের নাম;—

শ্রীযুক্ত প্রসন্নকুমার বসু, M.A. B.L.। প্রমথনাথ মিত্র, Barrister-at-law, "তর্কতত্ত্ব" প্রণেতা। যোগেন্দ্রনাথভট্টাচার্য্য, Honors in law "ব্যবস্থাকল্পদ্রুম" প্রণেতা। গিরীন্দ্রকুমার গুপ্ত, M.A., B.L। উমেশচন্দ্র ঘোষ B.L সঞ্জীবচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়। চন্দ্রশেখর মুখোপাধ্যায়। শিবনাথ শাস্ত্রী। নগেন্দ্রনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায়। কালীপ্রসন্ন ঘোষ। প্রসন্নকুমার লাহিড়ী, M.A প্রেম চাঁদ বৃত্তিধারী। দামোদর মুখোপাধ্যায়। নবীনচন্দ্র বিদ্যারত্ন Prof. M. Inst। ডাক্তার রামদাস সেন। কালীবর বেদান্তবাগীশ। সত্যব্রত সামশ্রমী। বরদা প্রসাদ ঘোষ। M.A. Medalist in Science, (কেবল মাত্র বিজ্ঞান সম্বন্ধে লিখিবেন)। সূর্য্যকুমার অধিকারী Fel. Cal. Univ।

বিলাতের পত্র লেখক—শ্রী আশুতোষ চৌধুরী, B.A. with Honors, Cam. Univ. দ্বিজেন্দ্রলাল রায় M.A.

ইহার পূর্ব্বে বোধ হয় কোন বাঙ্গালা সাপ্তাহিক পত্রে এত গুলি সুশিক্ষিত সুলেখকের সমাবেশ হয় নাই এত গুলি লব্ধপ্রতিষ্ঠ ব্যক্তির সমবেত চেষ্টায় "পতাকা" একখানি অতি উচ্চ শ্রেণীর পত্র হইবে ইহার নিতান্ত সম্ভাবনা।

শ্রীশরৎকুমার লাহিড়ী—কার্য্যাধ্যক্ষ।

স্থান পরিবর্ত্তনের বিজ্ঞাপন।

মেডিকাল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী

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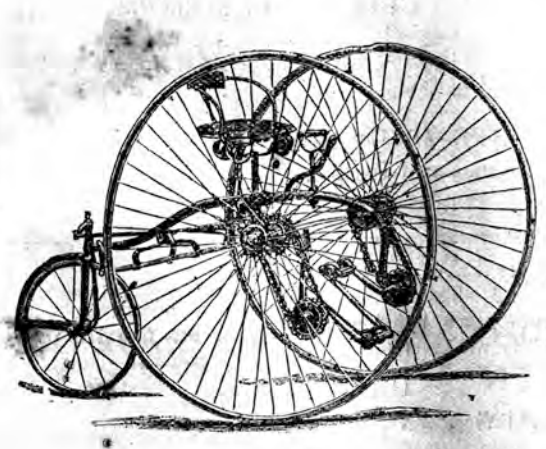

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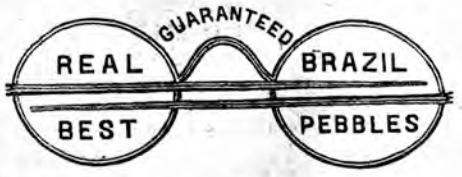

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